

AN EPISODE OF THE SOUTH

By JAMES BRAINARD

In antebellum days Edgar Forsythe, a young man from the north, and his sister, Edith, orphans, settled in Louisiana.

Edgar Forsythe had recently been graduated from a law school, so he hung out his shingle as an attorney. His sister, who was an accomplished musician, taught music. Between the two they made a modest living.

One day Arnold La Fite, a man of the older Louisiana type, called upon Edgar Forsythe and employed him to collect a debt from Antoine De Four. The amount was \$25 and was of very long standing.

Now, De Four had taken a fancy to Edith Forsythe and was beginning to show his liking when her brother called upon him, stating that a note of his had been placed in his hands for collection and asked him when it would be convenient to pay it. De Four colored, looked hard at the note which Forsythe handed him and said that he would pay it the next day.

In those days dueling was a protection for all kinds of knavery. De Four was a fire eater, and La Fite had hesitated to press him for payment for fear of offending him. De Four went to La Fite and asked him why he had hesitated him by placing the note in the hands of a lawyer. La Fite apologized for doing so and said that he would withdraw the order for collection. Instead of doing so he took a steamerboat that passed early the next day for New Orleans, thus getting out of the fire eater's way and leaving the lawyer to bear the brunt of De Four's displeasure.

The day after the first demand Edgar made a second one. This time De Four was very wrathful. He told Edgar that he had seen La Fite and the matter was between creditor and debtor and there was no occasion for a lawyer to meddle with it. Edgar told him that he had been employed to collect the money due on the note and if it was not paid by a certain date he would sue for it. De Four was very angry and replied that if Edgar sued or bothered him again about the matter he would consider it a personal insult.

One reason for De Four's displeasure was that this second demand was made in presence of several of De Four's friends. This was unfortunate, for it compelled him to make good his threat.

The day after the suit had been entered De Four called on Edith Forsythe and stated to her the position in which he was placed and begged her to persuade her brother to withdraw the suit before it should be known, promising to settle the matter out of court as soon as this had been done.

When Edgar came home his sister said nothing about the visit of De Four, but urged him to attend to some law business that had been put into his hands requiring a visit to the county seat. He consented and left early the next morning. Soon after his departure Edith sent word to De Four that her brother would not withdraw the suit.

De Four, hoping to accomplish by threat what he had failed to effect by persuasion, inclosed a challenge to Edgar in a note to his sister, stating that his action gave him inconceivable pain, but that his word had passed before witnesses and if he did not make good he would be considered henceforth as a poltroon.

De Four was surprised and annoyed to receive an acceptance of his challenge. It was purported to have been written by Edgar, but had been forged by his sister. There was nothing for it now but to fight. De Four sent a friend to the Forsythe home to make arrangements for the meeting, and he was instructed to protest on the part of the challenger against it, stating that he had no other means of saving himself from being condemned by his friends and acquaintances as a coward.

The emissary was received by Edith, who, her brother being absent, said that as soon as she could communicate with him she would send a reply. Later in the day she wrote that she had heard from Edgar. He had chosen pistols at thirty paces, the time to be 3 o'clock the next morning, the place a certain open space near the bank of the Mississippi river.

De Four was surprised at the early hour, for at 3 o'clock it was barely dawn. He was very much disgruntled at the course the affair had taken, because he had been on the eve of proposing marriage to Edith Forsythe and now he was called upon to meet her brother in mortal combat.

He walked the floor till after 2 o'clock in the morning, when his second called for him and they proceeded to the ground. Shortly after reaching it a carriage drove up, and a young man alighted and handed out Edith Forsythe. Approaching De Four and his second, the young man said:

"Mr. De Four, you will be obliged to accept me for an antagonist this morning instead of Edgar Forsythe, who is away and knows nothing of your challenge. His sister, my fiancée, concealed it from him, intending to meet you in his place. She called on me to act as her second, but I insisted in taking the part of a principal. Is everything ready?"

De Four stood stock still for a moment, then turned without a word and walked away. Edith and her betrothed returned to her home and to breakfast. Later a messenger came from De Four with the money for the face of the note. Interest and costs.

How It Happened.

He was a small negro boy and he was holding his head on one side and pointing it with his hand.

"What's the matter?" asked a passer-by.

"Watah in mah eh," said the lad.

"Oh, I see. You've been in swimming."

"Ah, hain't, nuther."

"How did you get water in your ear, then?"

"Ah, been eat' watamelon," was the reply.—Boston Transcript.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. NELLIE FISHBACK, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

RED CROSS SPENT ABOUT \$12,000,000

In War Relief Work in Europe in the First Six Months Since the United States Has Been at War with Germany.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Approximately \$12,000,000 for war relief work in Europe will have been expended by the American Red Cross in the first six months since the United States has been at war with Germany, according to a report addressed "to the American people" today by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, in which full details are given of the activities of the organization in various nations abroad, chief of which is France.

More than \$10,000,000 of this sum, appropriated up to and including Aug. 31, by the war council, since its appointment May 10 last, is for use in France. Other countries to receive relief are Russia, Rumania, Italy, Serbia, England and Armenia, the grand total amounting to \$12,339,081, the greater part of which will be used by Nov. 1, although some of the appropriations cover a year. Most of the persons in charge of the Red Cross work in France are giving their time and paying their own expenses. A special fund of \$100,000 has been privately contributed to meet the expenses of members of the commission to France unable to pay their own way.

The war council has sent to Europe five separate commissions, each composed of representative Americans skilled in business administration in medical and surgical work, and in other lines of Red Cross effort. The work covers a wide scope of relief, from the establishing and maintaining of hospitals for soldiers in the American army in France, to civilian aid, including the care and education of destitute French children and the rehabilitation of the devastated areas in Belgium and France. Relief and preventive means against tuberculosis which has greatly increased since the war, also will be supplied. A plan has been devised also to extend to soldiers and civilians held as prisoners by the enemy. There are only a few of the many avenues through which Red Cross relief will flow to the countless thousands of war victims.

The Red Cross in France has assumed the management of the war relief clearing house. It has taken over under control of the United States army, the administration of the American ambulance hospital at Neuilly. It has assumed financial responsibility for Dr. J. A. Blake's American hospital in Paris. It has allied with itself the work of the American surgical dressing committee, which distributed in France, in July, 782,940 dressings among 435 hospitals.

The effort has been in accordance with the expressed views of the president of the United States and of the civil and military authorities of France to coordinate along helpful lines of all relief work being done in France and America. The first and the supreme object of the task is to care for our own army and navy. Toward this end the Red Cross is establishing field canteens, which it will provide for every corps of the French army as well as for the American army. There are now large reception camps near the coast where United States soldiers are received.

Along the route to the firing line the Red Cross has established infirmaries and rest stations. At railway stations canteens are being established where our soldiers may find rest and refreshment. Both, food, games and other comforts will be available. When American troops start for France, the men are given comfort kits. Christmas parcels will be sent over later.

Various appropriations have been made to worthy causes, such as \$1,000,000 for the relief of sick and wounded French soldiers and their families; \$1,000,000 for medical research work in France; \$500,000 for supply warehouses; \$1,500,000 to buy food stuffs to be sent to France, and \$1,000,000 for the hospital supply service.

The transportation problem with which the Red Cross has had to cope in moving supplies over seas has been most difficult, but through official French, British and Italian co-operation, with the United States shipping board and leading steamship and railroad companies, vast quantities of supplies are now shipped almost daily. A special Red Cross transport service has been developed in France as the railroads there are overtaxed with military needs. Six base hospitals were sent to European fronts in advance of the American soldiers and more than a dozen are now actively in service there and others are rapidly being made ready. It is not the policy of the Red Cross to rebuild French villages, but it is hoped to afford new starts in life to a large number of persons now destitute through ravages of the German army. A provisional experiment along this line is being worked out.

At the Biffleton School Treat.

Government food official (eternally to curate).—This egg-and-spoon race must be stopped in the interest of the country. It might result in the loss of an egg.—Pittsburgh Courier.

DENIES PART IN THE CRIME

Mrs. Kenerson Says She Was Scared into Murder Confession

STICKS TO DENIAL SHE KILLED GIRL

Not Out of Her House on the Night Body Was Hidden

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 10.—For more than three hours Saturday forenoon Mrs. Sarah Kenerson, charged with the murder of Alice Bradshaw on July 5, was kept on the witness stand in Caledonia county court here, while men, women and children eagerly listened to her testimony. Twice she burst into tears, but soon recovered her composure, and two hours of searching cross examination by Attorney General Barber failed to break the general line of her story, that she had no hand in the alleged crime.

On direct examination by Lawyer Porter, she explained how she sprained her ankle in the spring, and later said it was so lame it hurt her to go berrying the day the child disappeared, and that she could not walk a mile that day. She said she never left her house the night that Kerwin claimed they hid the body, nor did Kerwin, to her knowledge.

Asked why she told several persons that she had killed the child, the witness said: "After I told this story to Sheriff Worthen he told me to tell the same story to everybody."

She said she heard all the conversation in the pasture when hunting for the child about getting a rope and that she was scared of her life. Witness said that she presumed she told Mr. Gray then that she killed the child, she was so scared.

She said after she told Detective Leith of Boston that they did not hunt for the child because they thought she was at her grandfather's, Leith said, "You are a liar. If you don't tell me the truth I will bring the child's body into your cell." She said that scared her so she probably told the detective that she killed the child.

On cross examination by Attorney General Barber, the witness said she always loved Alice Bradshaw, that she was a sweet little girl, that she never left her house the night that John Kerwin claimed they hid the body, and that all her stories about her killing the child were told when she was scared by the officers.

SUFFRAGE MUST COME, SAYS T. R.

To Deny Mothers the Vote is Preposterous—Is a Right, Not a Favor—Women Force Behind Men.

Bangor, Sept. 10.—Former President Roosevelt sent this telegram yesterday to the Maine suffrage campaign committee at Bangor:

"I earnestly hope that as a matter of plain justice the people of Maine will vote 'yes' on woman suffrage."

A special election on the suffrage amendment will be held to-day.

The campaign for equal suffrage for women in Maine came to a close Saturday night with a parade and a rally at Portland, in which Gov. Carl E. Milliken and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were the principal speakers.

While the rally of those in favor of suffrage was being held in the city hall auditorium, their opponents held a meeting in the city council chamber and listened to an address by Miss Lucy Price of New York.

Although the campaign has been carried to every part of the state during the last six months, neither side makes strong claims for victory and a vote of less than 80,000 is expected. The normal vote at a state election is 135,000.

HOW 150 BELGIANS ESCAPED Made Way to Holland and to Freedom in Curious Manner.

Paris, Sept. 10.—According to a telegram from Havre, where the Belgian government is temporarily located, about 150 Belgians have succeeded in crossing the frontier into Holland and freedom in a curious manner.

The German military authorities had decided to have certain trees cut down because they interfered with the view of the sentries placed along the barbed wire fencing and the cable which, charged with a strong electric current, prevents persons from escaping from Belgian territory. One hundred and fifty inhabitants of Selaete were requisitioned and ordered to work at cutting down the trees.

The improvised tree-cutters succeeded in doing their work in such a way that several trees fell across the barbed wire and the electrified cable, and made a wide, safe opening. Then they proceeded to transfer themselves to Dutch territory, accompanied by their five German guardians, who had long grown tired of their duty and were only too pleased to desert, bag and baggage.

EAST ST. LOUIS MAYOR INDICTED. Grand Jury Recommends That Mollman Be Removed from Office.

Belleville, Ill., Sept. 10.—Mayor Fred Mollman of East St. Louis and his private secretary, Maurice Ahern, were indicted Saturday in connection with the grand jury inquiry into the recent race riots in East St. Louis.

Indictments were returned against 37 other persons in connection with riots, but their names were not available, as the capias for their arrest had not been issued.

The grand jury jury submitted a report scoring the mayor for his alleged dilatoriness in taking means to curb the rioters who took part in the slaying of negroes on July 2, and recommended that he be removed from office.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Advises United States That It is in Agreement.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Great Britain has advised the United States that President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals is in effect Great Britain's reply, as was indicated recently in a statement by Lord Cecil, according to a dispatch Saturday night.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Put left-over berries in a glass jar and then set the jar away in the refrigerator, as the fruit will keep in better condition than if left in an open dish. Screw the cover on, to make the jar air-tight.

Wash tan shoes with soap and water and dry them before applying a tan shoe dressing, for in this way many stains are removed instead of being covered. Washing tan shoes with warm sweet milk now and then will prevent them from turning so dark. The same directions for cleaning tan shoes may be applied to tan leather suitcases.

The women of Charlotte, N. C., where the southern camp is located to which many of the northern troops will go, are doing their part for the soldiers. A city of 34,000 population, the women have been asked to furnish for their share 1,500 knitted mufflers, 1,500 sets of wristlets and 1,500 pairs of socks. It is said that it is the exceptional woman in New York City who is not knitting.

Living Cheaply Yet Well.

"What is the most important way in which the average woman can be of un-

ostentatious service to her country within the four walls of her home just now?" Mrs. F. H. Dike of the woman's section of the Navy league asked herself.

"By bringing down the level of expenses every day until they have reached a normal war-time basis every woman can be of aid to the nation," she answered her own question.

Then Mrs. Dike, just out of the bride class herself, started in to find out by actual experimentation what recipes would be of greatest economic value to every woman in helping to bring down expenses. And so the war stock pot came into being. Now more than twenty of Mrs. Dike's friends, most of them women of means, who previously left the ordering to their maids and planned dinners that consisted of many courses, have rallied to the call, joining the war stock pot brigade.

"A war stock pot may be started with twelve cents worth of soup meat, including the bone," Mrs. Dike explained. "Put it in a pot, cover it well with cold water, season it with pepper and salt and add one carrot, a little celery, a leek and some parsley.

"If this is boiled up at least once a day to keep from souring it will last a week as the foundation of every good soup a family can need. Women should add to this the water in which vegetables have been cooked, or rice water, so often wastefully thrown away with no thought of its splendid nutritious qualities. At a cost of from 14 to 20 cents a family can be furnished with its soup course for an entire week."

From the war stock pot, Mrs. Dike declared, it was the merest step to various other kinds of economizing in foodstuffs.

"Potato flour is one of my happiest discoveries in economy experiments," Mrs. Dike said. "It costs 10 cents for a pound package, but it is infinitely more nutritious than the white wheat flour. It may be used in cake, bread, muffins and even as a pastry flour."

Lima beans too, she declared, have proved an ever-present help in the time of trouble to such of her friends as are exploring the unknown land of strictest economy.

"Two lima bean croquettes, twelve of which cost about 10 cents, are equal to a serving of meat at a dinner," she said. "Lima beans may be used for soup, for vegetable courses, and even for most excellent salad."

In the matter of vegetables, Mrs. Dike says that the thing to do is hark back to the days before the world discovered quite by chance that potatoes were eatable.

"Plenty of other vegetables are almost amusingly cheap," she declared. "Take carrots, for instance, not the little ones that are just being put upon the market, but the big ones, 10 cents worth of which are sufficient for a meal for the whole family. They may be mashed or creamed or browned with meat, and they are quite as delicious as anything the housewife can find on the market. Parsnips and beets are also cheap, extremely edible and nutritious."

By giving thought to their purchases, Mrs. Dike declared that families consisting of three persons could live on between \$8 and \$10 a week expended for their food, and that \$5 was quite sufficient for two.

"This means good, nutritious meals, too," she said. "It means a soup course, a meat or fish course, vegetables and dessert at every meal. One great fault with women is that they will not pause to reflect whether or not a thing is seasonable in buying it. Prunes and dried apricots properly prepared make seasonable almost as edible as the famed strawberry shortcake, and much cheaper. Women should learn to cook for their country—that is what I had to do. I knew nothing about it until a few weeks ago."

"Every woman wants to be economical, now that economy means patriotism, but many of them don't know how to go about it," Mrs. Dike declared. "A very good method, I have found, is to balance up accounts at the end of every day and not to feel quite satisfied unless expenditures are a little less than they were the day before. Dozens of my friends are doing this now and we find this a highly exciting game, as well as a means of doing our bit for the nation."—Irish World.

Sure to Bump.

Mrs. Jones—You know my boy has just joined the army?

Mrs. Smith—Oh, then I expect he's met my nephew—he's in the army, too!—London Opinion.



WILLIAM COLLIER, a big light in the theatrical world, says: "Adams Pepsin Gum? Yes, I think it's delicious."

ADAMS PEPSIN THE BIG BUSINESS-MAN'S GUM Cooling Peppermint Flavor